



Statistical Analysis Of Investment In Construction Organizations

Dilshod Qurbonmuratovich Jumaev

PhD Student, Institute For Professional Skills Upgrading And Statistical Research, Republic Of Uzbekistan

Journal Website:

<http://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajmei>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

In this article reveals the role of the construction sector in the economy. Also, performed economic and statistical analysis of the change in the housing stock and attracted investments in the construction sector. Scientific and practical proposals for solving problems formed in construction have been developed.

KEYWORDS

Construction industry, reconstruction, construction works, capital, investment, statistical analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Construction is an independent branch of the economy designed for the commissioning of new ones, as well as the reconstruction, expansion, modernization, technical re-equipment and overhaul of existing production and manufacturing facilities.

The main goal of the construction industry is to create conditions for the consistent development of the entire economy of the country.

The purpose of any social activity is to produce goods (tangible and intangible) to meet the needs of the people.

In the process of construction production, factories and plants, railways and highways, power plants, ports, residential buildings and other facilities that make up the main assets of the economic complex of the country will be built and commissioned.

In order to improve the living standards of the world's population, serious attention is paid to the effective organization and development of housing. According to international experts, the level of housing in the world varies, with a per capita figure of 74.0 m² in Norway, 65.0 m² in the United States and 50.6 m² in Denmark. In the states this figure was 5-10 m² [5].

In the context of development and liberalization of the economy of the republic, one of the most urgent tasks is to further develop the activities of construction companies and solve the problem of housing. The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 states that "... the implementation of targeted programs to build affordable housing, the population, especially young families, citizens living in dilapidated houses and the need to improve housing conditions to further improve the living conditions of other citizens through the provision of preferential mortgage loans and the construction of affordable housing in urban and rural areas ..." [1].

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the process of studying the socio-economic and organizational aspects of the country's construction industry and increasing its efficiency, foreign scientists SI Abramova, AA Babenko, GH Bulgakov, VM Vasilieva, in the development of the principles of statistical measurement and construction V.E. Adamova, V.I. Ribina, B.T. Ryabushkin, A.N. Ustinova, A.D. Sheremetlar in the development of the system of performance indicators of organizations, statistical analysis and

forecasting of the effectiveness of the construction complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan. E.Ishmukhamedov, B.Z.Kalanov, M.Z.Kalanova, A.B.Khayitov conducted scientific research. Also, local scientists S.S.Gulamov, Y.A.Abdullaev, H.A.Shodiev, B.A.Begalov, T.Sh.Shodiev on the development of the activities of construction companies in the Republic of Uzbekistan, statistical research and the development of econometric models, N.M.Soatov, H.G'.Nabiev, A.A.Nabixo'jaev, R.X.Alimov, AA Kasimov and others conducted research.

The main purpose of this study is to develop a procedure for the organization of economic statistical analysis of investment in the activities of construction companies in the context of modernization and diversification of the economy and proposals for its improvement.

Economic and statistical analysis of the activities of construction companies allows to obtain more accurate information about the industry. The unprecedented scale of construction under way today testifies to the huge strides of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Economic, statistical, comparative analysis, economic-mathematical, econometric methods were used in the research process. Also used the published scientific works of local and foreign scientists on this topic, as well as official statistics of the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In recent years, we can see a sharp increase in the amount of investment in construction. In 2006, investments in fixed assets amounted to 4041.0 billion soums, which increased in recent years and in 2010 amounted to 16463.7 billion soums. soums, in 2015 - 44810.4 bln. The total volume of capital investments in 2018,

2019 and 2020 was extremely large, amounting to 124231.3 billion soums, 195927.3 billion soums and 202000.1 billion soums, respectively. In the analyzed years, the highest growth rates were achieved in 2007, 2008, 2012, 2013, 2017, 2018, and 2019 compared to the previous year. That is, in these years it was 125.8%, 134.1%, 110.6%, 111.3%, 119.4%, 129.9%, 138.1%, respectively. In 2020, there was a decrease compared to 2019, ie 91.8% (Figure 1).

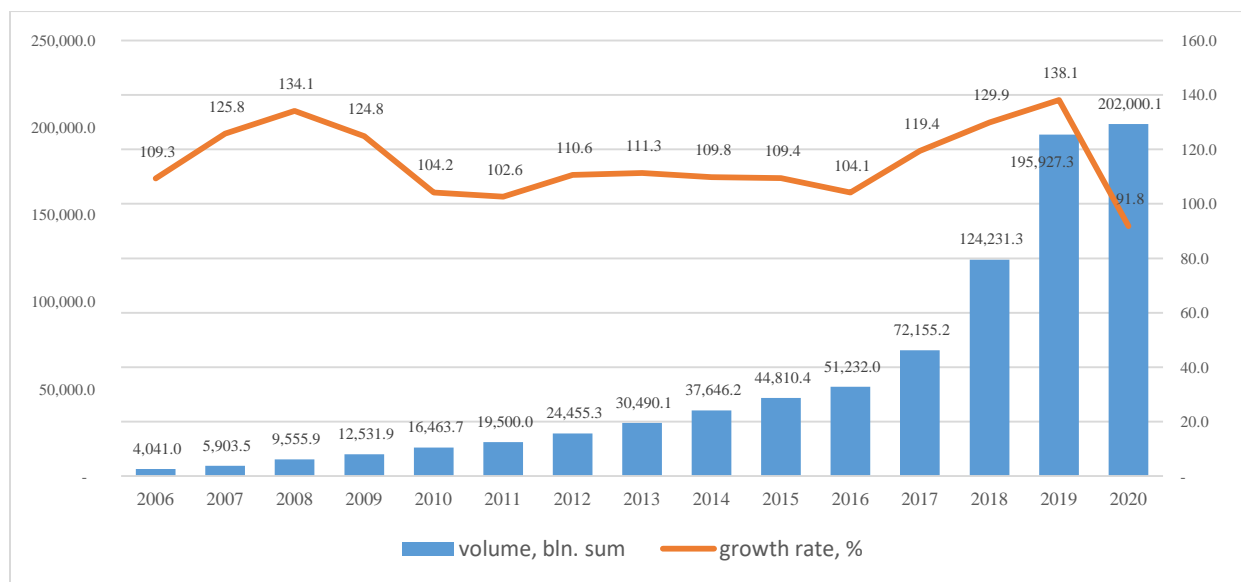


Figure 1. Assets invested in fixed assets [3]

There are also significant changes in the amount of investments in fixed assets per capita. That is, in 2006 the volume of investments in fixed assets per capita amounted to 152.6 billion soums, this figure has increased in recent years and in 2008 amounted to 350.0 billion soums, in 2010 - 583.2 billion soums. soums, in 2015 - 1431.7 bln. The volume of investments in fixed assets per capita in 2018, 2019 and 2020 amounted to

3769.6 billion soums, 5834.6 billion soums and 5900.9 billion soums, respectively. In the analyzed years, the highest growth rates were achieved in 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2017, 2018, and 2019 compared to the previous year. That is, in these years it was 124.0%, 132.0%, 113.9%, 109.0%, 117.4%, 127.7%, 135.5%, respectively. In 2020, there was a decrease compared to 2019, ie 90.1% (Figure 2).

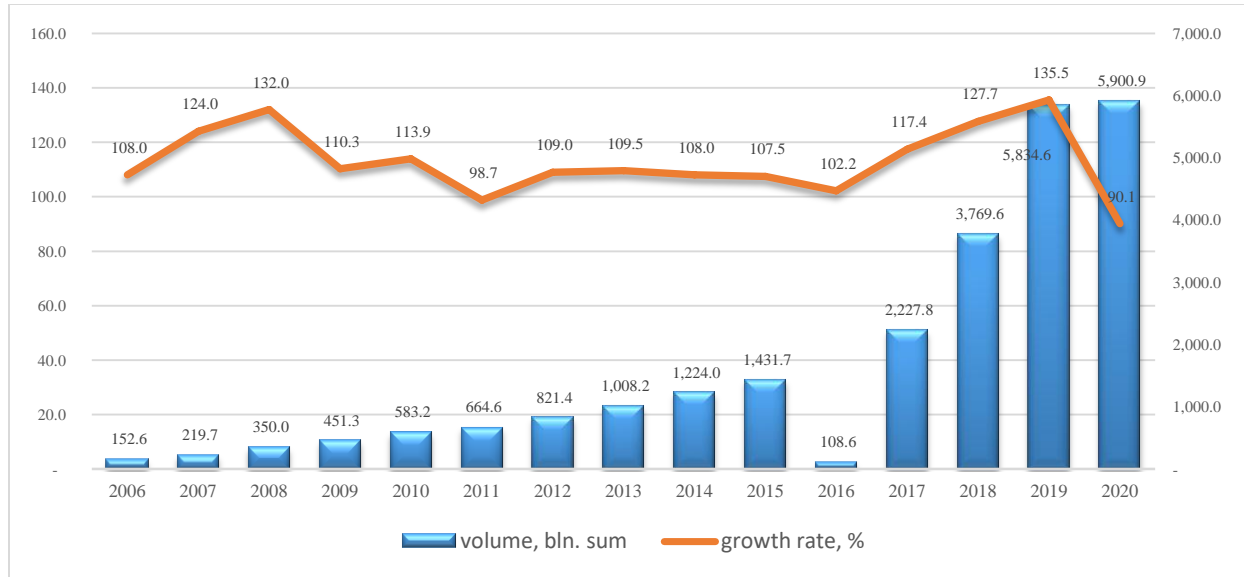


Figure 2. Investments in fixed assets per capita [3]

At the same time, the level of results achieved in construction indicates the existence of shortcomings and mistakes in this sector of material production, which were discussed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for effective implementation of the Program of construction and reconstruction of affordable housing in cities in 2017-2020." 13.01.2017 y. PQ-2728, "On additional measures to improve the mechanisms for the implementation of programs for the construction of affordable housing and affordable apartment buildings in urban areas on the updated standard projects in rural areas in 2018" dated 17.07.2018. PQ-3863, "On additional measures to expand the construction of affordable housing in rural areas and for certain categories of citizens" dated 24.11.2018. PQ-4028, "On measures to radically improve the activities of the State Committee for Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated 01.05.2017. Resolutions PQ-2936 and "On measures to radically improve the system of

public administration in the construction industry" dated 02.04.2018. PF-5392, "On additional measures to optimize the procedure for the implementation of design and construction works in capital construction" dated 22.05.2018. It has been mentioned several times in the PF-5445 decrees.

In particular, the new principles of commercial mechanisms in construction will significantly reduce the life of facilities and eliminate over-construction, reduce centralized capital investment, develop commodity-money relations between all participants in the investment process and increase the role of the contract in construction. It is necessary to increase the role.

Capital investment is the reproduction of these fixed assets. These include the cost of new construction, reconstruction, expansion of existing facilities, and technical re-equipment.

The table below shows that the amount of investment in fixed capital has had different trends in the years under analysis. For example, in the first years of our independence, in 1991, 11.6 billion. 88.9 billion soums in 1995, 744.5 billion soums in 2000, 3165.2 billion soums in 2005 and 16,463.7 billion soums in 2010. 44,810.4 billion soums in 2015 and 124,231.3 billion soums, 195,927.3 billion soums and 202,000.1 billion soums in the last three years, ie in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. formed. In addition, per capita investments in fixed assets in 1991 amounted to 0.6 billion soums. In 1995 it amounted to 3.9 billion soums, in 2000 - 30.2 billion soums, in 2005 - 121.0 billion soums, in 2010 - 583.2 billion soums. soums, in 2015 it amounted to 1431.7 billion soums, and in the last three

years, ie in 2018, 2019 and 2020, it amounted to 3769.6 billion soums, 5834.6 billion soums and 5900.9 billion soums, respectively.

Comparison of fixed capital investment and fixed capital investment per capita per five years and the last three years (in current prices) shows that in 1995 it was 7.6 and 6.5 times higher than in 1991, respectively, and in 2000 compared to 1995. 8.4 and 7.7 times, respectively, 4.3 and 4.0 times in 2005 compared to 2000, 5.2 and 4.8 times in 2010 compared to 2005, 2 times in 2015 compared to 2010, respectively. , 7 and 2.5 times, and in the last two years we have seen a change of 129.9%, 138.1% and 127.7%, 135.5%, respectively. Only as a result of the global pandemic in 2020 to 2019 on both indicators decreased by 91.8% and 90.1%, respectively.

Table 1

The main indicators of investment and construction statistics are 1991-2020[4]

Years	Assets invested in fixed assets*		Investments in fixed assets per capita**		Volume of construction works*		Running accommodation	
	Bln. sum	growth rate, %	thousa nd. Sum	growth rate, %	Bln. sum	growth rate, %	thousand sq.m.	growth rate, %
1991 y	11,6	-	0,6	-	6,2	96,6	9 364,0	94,5
1992 y	103,6	-	4,9	-	53,1	111,9	7 252,0	77,4
1993 y	1 272,6	-	58,3	-	692,4	92,0	6 445,0	88,9
1994 y	14,1	-	0,6	-	7,2	78,2	5 342,0	82,9
1995 y	88,9	-	3,9	-	40,5	95,8	4 977,0	93,2
1996 y	176,7	-	7,6	-	83,6	100,9	6 138,0	123,3
1997 y	276,6	-	11,7	-	143,5	102,4	6 738,0	109,8
1998 y	396,4	-	16,6	-	223,3	105,7	7 978,0	118,4
1999 y	537,4	102,0	22,1	100,5	296,7	103,7	7 789,0	97,6
2000 y	744,5	101,0	30,2	99,6	388,4	103,0	8 006,1	102,8
2001 y	1 320,9	104,0	52,9	102,7	571,0	103,4	7 099,8	88,7

2002 y	1 526,6	103,6	60,4	102,3	731,0	103,4	7 587,9	106,9
2003 y	1 978,1	104,8	77,4	103,6	831,1	103,7	6 765,4	89,2
2004 y	2 629,0	107,3	101,6	106,1	1 121,9	104,3	6 199,9	91,6
2005 y	3 165,2	105,7	121,0	104,5	1 453,1	110,7	6 071,6	97,9
2006 y	4 041,0	109,3	152,6	108,0	1 938,4	115,0	6 532,3	107,6
2007 y	5 903,5	125,8	219,7	124,0	2 733,5	116,0	7 002,8	107,2
2008 y	9 555,9	134,1	350,0	132,0	3 575,9	105,5	7 290,0	104,1
2009 y	12 531,9	124,8	451,3	110,3	7 067,4	134,2	7 674,1	105,3
2010 y	16 463,7	104,2	583,2	113,9	8 245,8	105,1	8 859,2	115,4
2011 y	19 500,0	102,6	664,6	98,7	9 504,8	107,8	9 203,3	103,9
2012 y	24 455,3	110,6	821,4	109,0	11 753,9	113,7	10 367,7	112,7
2013 y	30 490,1	111,3	1 008,2	109,5	15 219,3	117,2	10 744,4	103,6
2014 y	37 646,2	109,8	1 224,0	108,0	20 060,4	117,6	11 419,7	106,3
2015 y	44 810,4	109,4	1 431,7	107,5	25 423,1	118,8	12 052,7	105,5
2016 y	51 232,0	104,1	1 608,6	102,2	29 413,9	107,2	11 280,0	93,6
2017 y	72 155,2	119,4	2 227,8	117,4	34 698,0	106,0	11 456,4	101,6
2018 y	124 231,3	129,9	3 769,6	127,7	51 129,3	114,3	13 398,6	117,0
2019 y	195 927,3	138,1	5 834,6	135,5	71 156,5	122,9	15 501,5	115,7
2020 y	202 000,1	91,8	5 900,9	90,1	87 823,8	109,1	12 677,4	81,8

* In 1991-1993, billion. ruble

** In 1991-1993, a thousand rubles

If we look at the total volume of construction work performed in these years, that is, in 1991, 6.2 billion. 40.5 billion soums in 1995, 388.4 billion soums in 2000, 1,453.1 billion soums in 2005 and 8,245.8 billion soums in 2010. 25423.1 billion soums in 2015 and 51129.3 billion soums, 71156.5 billion soums and 87823.8 billion soums in the last three years, ie in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. Also, the total area of commissioned housing, ie in 1991, 9364.0

thousand sq.m. 4977.0 thousand sq.m. in 1995, 8006.1 thousand sq.m. in 2000, 6071.6 thousand sq.m. in 2005, 8859.2 thousand sq.m. in 2010. 12052.7 thousand sq.m. in 2015 and 13398.6 thousand sq.m., 15501.5 thousand sq.m. and 12677 in the last three years, ie in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. , 4 thousand sq.m. The total volume of construction works (at current prices) and the situation with the total area of commissioned housing every five

years and the results of the last three years showed that in comparison with 1991, in 1995, respectively, 6, 5 times and 53.1%, 9.6 times and 160.1%, respectively, in 2000 compared to 1995, 3.7 times and 75.8%, respectively, in 2005 compared to 2000, and 5 times in 2010 compared to 2005, 8 times and 145.9%, compared to 2010, 3.1 times and 136.0%, respectively, in 2015 and 114.3%, 122.9%, 109.1% and 117.0%, respectively, in the last three years. We can see that 115.7% and 81.8%, respectively.

In general, capital construction is carried out in two ways: contracting and farming. The contracting method of construction is the main one, which assumes that the construction work will be carried out by specialized organizations. These include construction-assembly trusts, construction-assembly concerns, housing construction complexes.

Also, the implementation of the business plan for the launch of construction projects is a key indicator in assessing the performance of construction companies.

Today, our republic is a huge construction site. In particular, there are significant changes in the volume of construction work. In other words, the volume of construction work in 2006 amounted to 1938.4 billion soums, this figure has increased in recent years, and especially in 2009 amounted to 7067.4 billion soums, in 2013 - 15219.3 billion soums, in 2015 - 25423.1 bln. soums, in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively, amounted to 51129.3 billion soums, 71156.5 billion soums and 87823.8 billion soums. In the analyzed years, the highest growth rates were achieved in 2009, 2012, 2013, 2018, 2019, 2020 compared to the previous year. That is, in these years it was 134.2%, 113.7%, 117.2%, 114.3%, 122.9% and 109.1%, respectively (Figure 3).

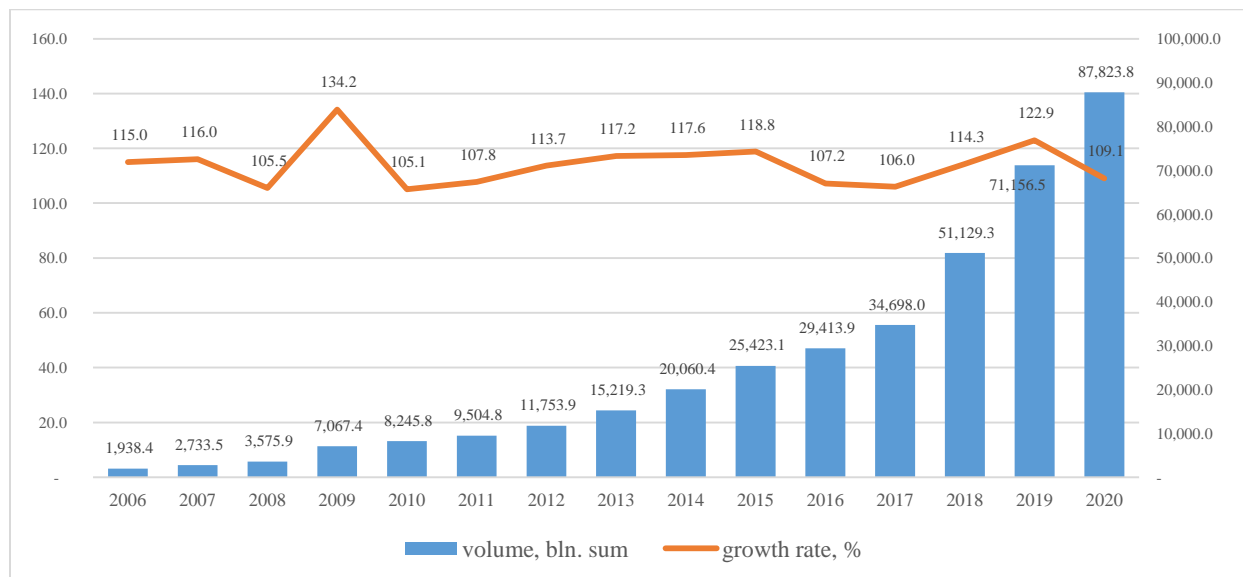


Figure 3. Volume of construction works [3]

The natural dimensions of the commissioned facilities are as follows: for industrial

enterprises - their capacity; for housing facilities - living space; for cultural and household facilities - a single outlet, etc.

Significant changes are also taking place in the commissioning of housing. In other words, the commissioning of housing in the country in 2006 amounted to 6532.3 billion soums, this figure has increased in recent years, and especially in 2010 amounted to 8859.2 billion soums, in 2012 - 10367.7 billion soums, in 2012 - 10367.7 billion soums, soums,

in 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively, amounted to 11456.4 billion soums, 13398.6 billion soums and 15501.5 billion soums. In the years under analysis, the highest growth rates were achieved in 2010, 2012, 2018 and 2019 compared to the previous year. That is, in these years it was 115.4%, 112.7%, 117.0% and 115.7%, respectively. In the years under analysis, a decrease compared to the previous year was observed in 2016 and 2020. That is, 93.6% and 81.8%, respectively (Figure 4).

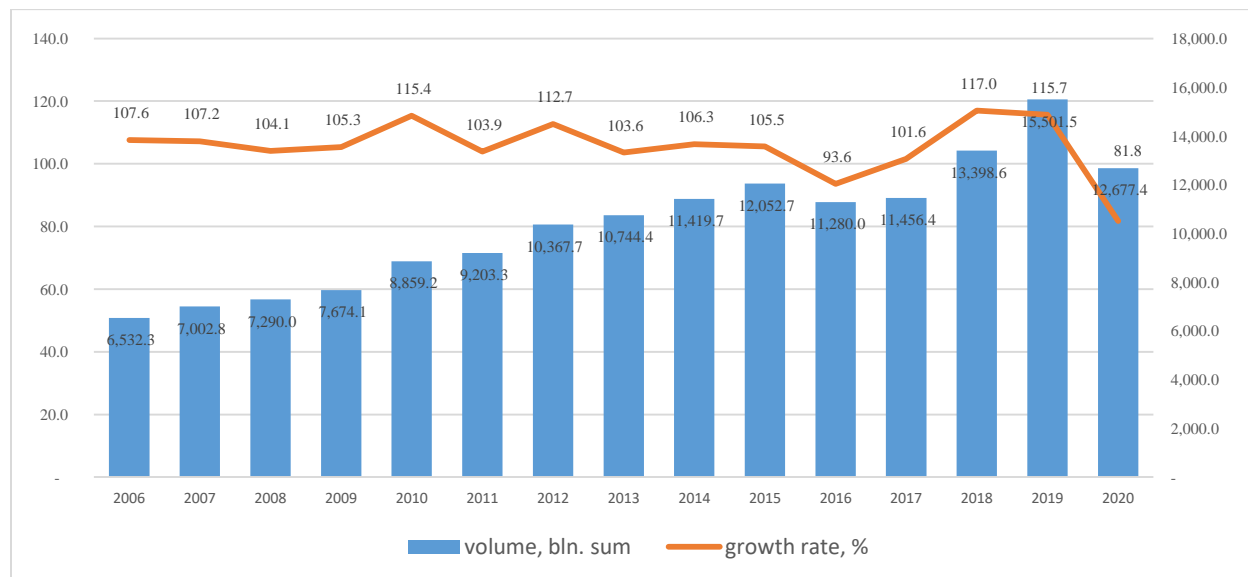


Figure 4. Running accommodation [3]

CONCLUSIONS

The conditions created for attracting investment in the construction sector, especially foreign investment, allow the volume of investments in the country's economy to increase from year to year. In our opinion, the main aspects in further deepening the structural changes in the construction industry should be focused on:

First, to develop the production and housing construction of the priority construction network in each region and ensure that these

construction networks work in accordance with the outsourcing system;

Second, production infrastructure: focus on environmental aspects in the development of engineering communication systems, transport and communication networks;

Third, to eliminate regional disparities, ensure the proper distribution of production capacity and the integrated use of natural and labor resources in economically underdeveloped areas.

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021." February 7, 2017, No. PF-4947.
2. Shodmonov Sh.Sh., Abdullaeva M.K., Mamaraximov B.E. Attracting foreign investment in order to restructure the economy and reduce production costs. Economics and finance. 2017 y.
3. Qosimov A. A. Statistical Forecasts Of The Economic Potential Of Industry Of The Surkhandarya Region And The Prospects Of Its Further Development //The American Journal of Management and Economics Innovations. – 2020. – T. 2. – №. 11. – C. 1-15.
4. Economy of Uzbekistan. Information-analytical bulletin 2020 y. –T .: ITM, 2020. Annual statistical collection.
5. Uzbekistan in numbers 2019. Statistical collection. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Toshkent-2020 y.
6. www.iut.nu – International Union of Tenants.